First, the study of the physiology of the sense-perceptions affords strong, if not conclusive, evidences of this kind. The clearest instance is, I think, to be found in the physiology of colour-vision and the study of the functional and anatomical relations of the two eyes. The most essential facts can be only briefly indicated here. If you look, first with one eye, then with both eyes, at a sheet of white paper, it appears but little, if at all, brighter in the second case. The quantity of stimulation and of nervous excitation is doubled in the second case ; in spite of which there is no certainly appreciable increase of intensity of the psychical effect of the stimulation, certainly no doubling of it. Now put on a pair of glasses of which the left and right glasses are of different colours (say blue and red) and again look at the piece of white paper. You may see it as a patchwork of red and blue areas. But in spots and at moments the whole surface may appear purple. Individuals differ considerably in the ease with which they experience this binocular fusion of the two colours separately presented to the two eyes. But probably under favourable conditions everyone may obtain the effect.

Throughout the nineteenth century it was orthodox doctrine that such binocular fusions of the effects of separate stimulations of the two eyes are to be explained physiologically by the assumption that the fibres from each pair of corresponding points of the two retinae come together somewhere in the brain to

form a single central path. Now, that this old assumption is wrong is proved by a large array of evidence of many kinds; the greater part of it I brought together with some new experimental evidence in a paper published in *Brain* in the year 1903. This evidence affords very strong